

## 선천성 양측성 폐정맥 협착증의 심초음파 및 심도자 및 혈관조영술 소견

정남식 · 하종원 · 윤정환 · 김병옥 · 장양수 · 조승연 · 조범구

### Pulsed Wave and Color Doppler Echocardiography and Cardiac Catheterization Findings in Bilateral Pulmonary Vein Stenosis

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#### ABSTRACT

Pulmonary vein stenosis is a rare condition which is usually congenital in origin and is almost invariably fatal in its bilateral and severe forms. It is often overlooked, however, during clinical examination, routine echocardiography, and even at cardiac catheterization. This report describes pulsed Doppler, color flow echocardiography, and hemodynamic findings of bilateral pulmonary vein stenosis accompanying ventricular septal and atrial septal defects successfully corrected by surgery. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(4):647-652**)

**KEY WORDS** : Bilateral pulmonary vein stenosis · Echocardiography · Catheterization.

## 서 론

1

1-4)

가

증 례

28

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134

: (02) 361 - 7071 ·

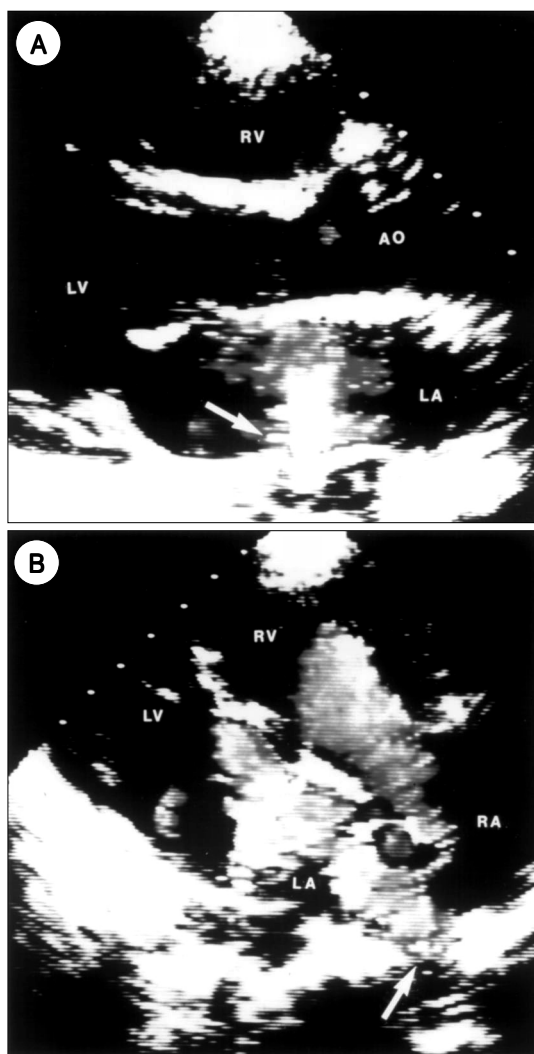
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mmHg

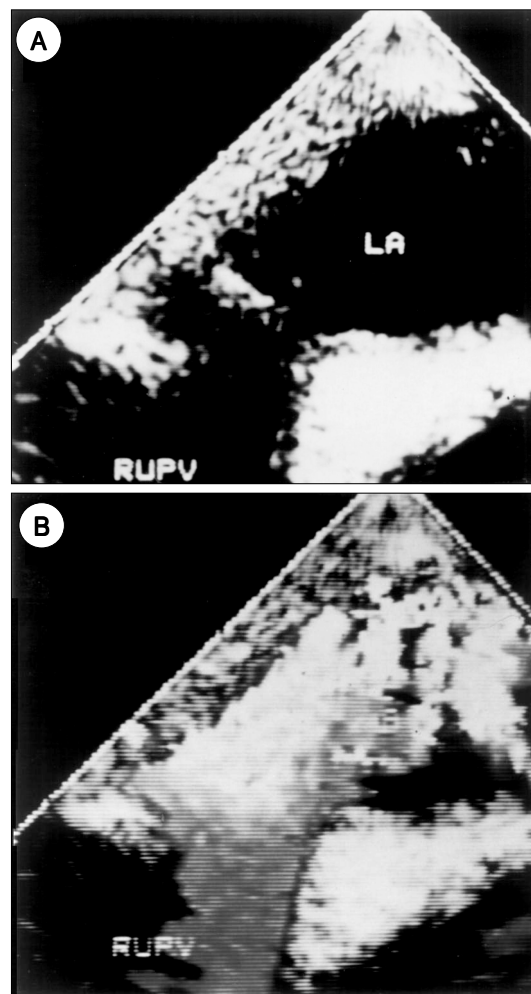
120/180

1 fixed splitting  
2 grade III/VI  
systolic ejection murmur가  
grade III/VI  
X-가

경흉부 심초음파 소견  
Hewlett - Packard (HP  
Sonos 1000, palo Alto, Carlifornia, USA) 2.5 MHz  
volume overload  
(secundum atrial septal defect) perimem-  
branous type  
(turbulent

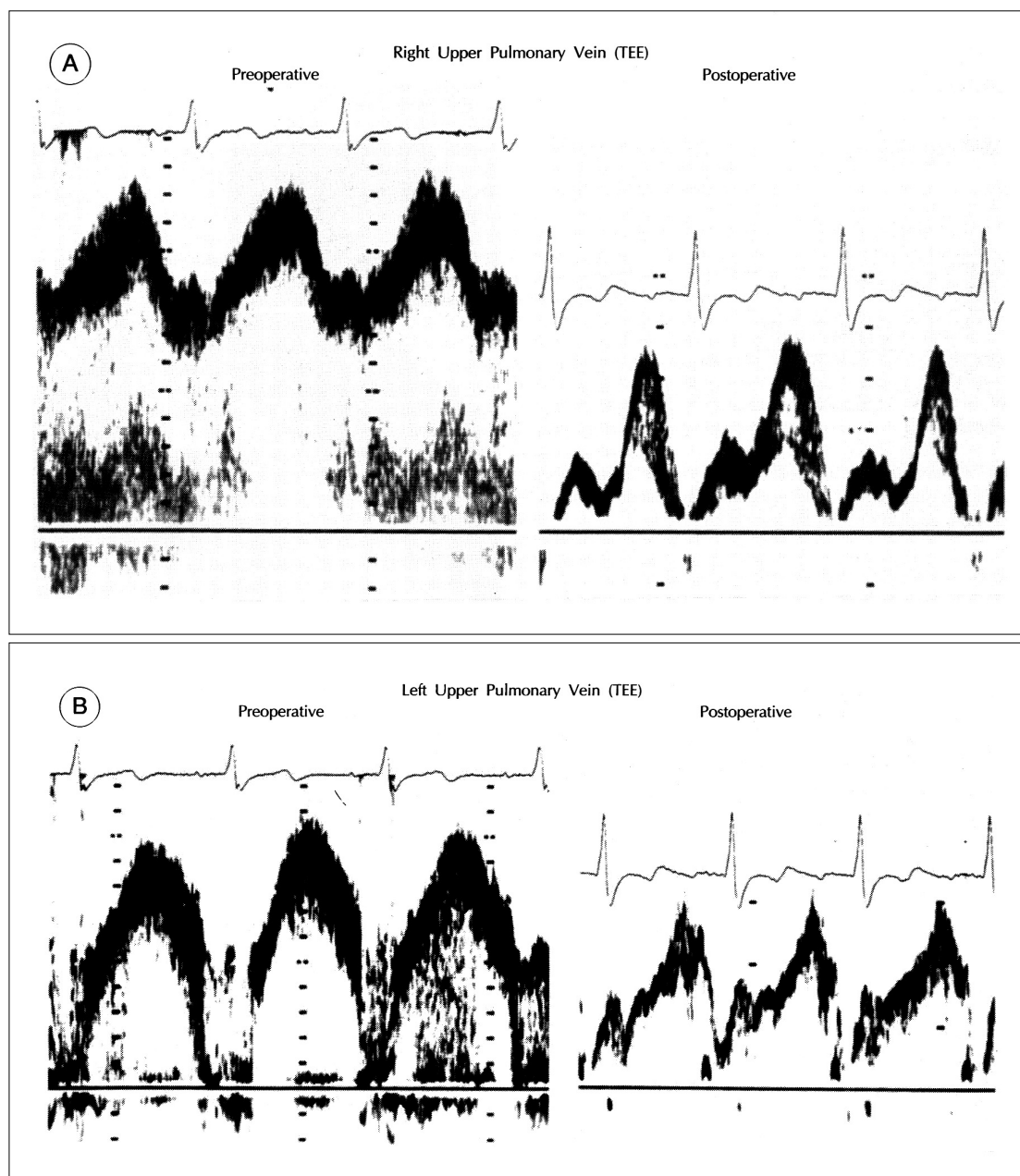


**Fig. 1.** Parasternal long axis (A) and modified apical four chamber view (B) showing turbulent color flow jets at the entrance of right and left pulmonary veins into the left atrium.

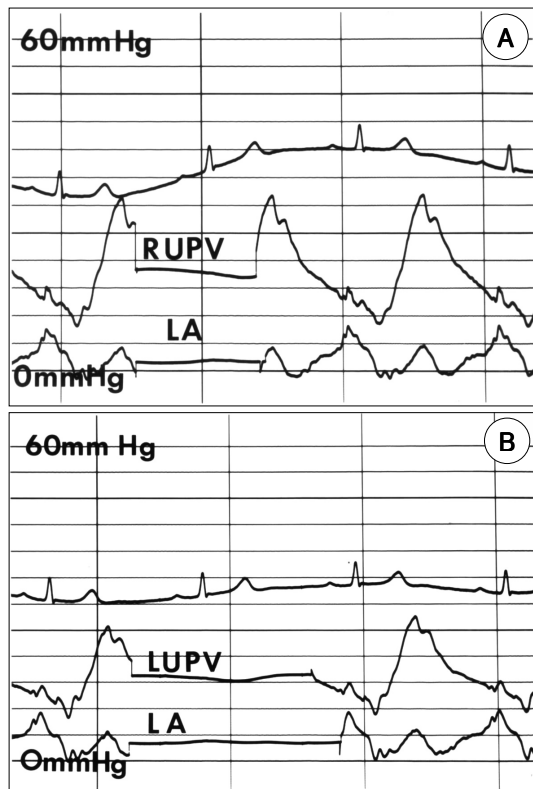


**Fig. 2.** A. Transesophageal echocardiography revealed membrane-like structure at venoatrial junction of right upper pulmonary vein. B. Color Doppler echocardiography at corresponding image revealed turbulent color flow jet across the stenotic membrane-like structure at venoatrial junction of right upper pulmonary vein.

flow)가 (continuous turbulent pulmonary venous  
가 perimembranous inflow) (Fig. 1A), 4  
type (modified apical four chamber view)  
(turbulent flow)가 (continuous turbu-  
(Parasternal long axis view) lent pulmonary venous inflow)



**Fig. 3.** Pulsed wave Doppler findings in right (A) and left (B) pulmonary vein stenosis by transesophageal echocardiography before and after surgery revealed continuous, high velocity flow, which was decrease in peak velocity after surgery.



**Fig. 4.** Simultaneous pressure tracing of left atrium and right (A) and left (B) pulmonary veins revealed significant pressure gradients across the venoatrial junction.

(Fig. 1B).

(continuous turbulent inflow)

경식도 심초음파 검사

Hewlett - Packard

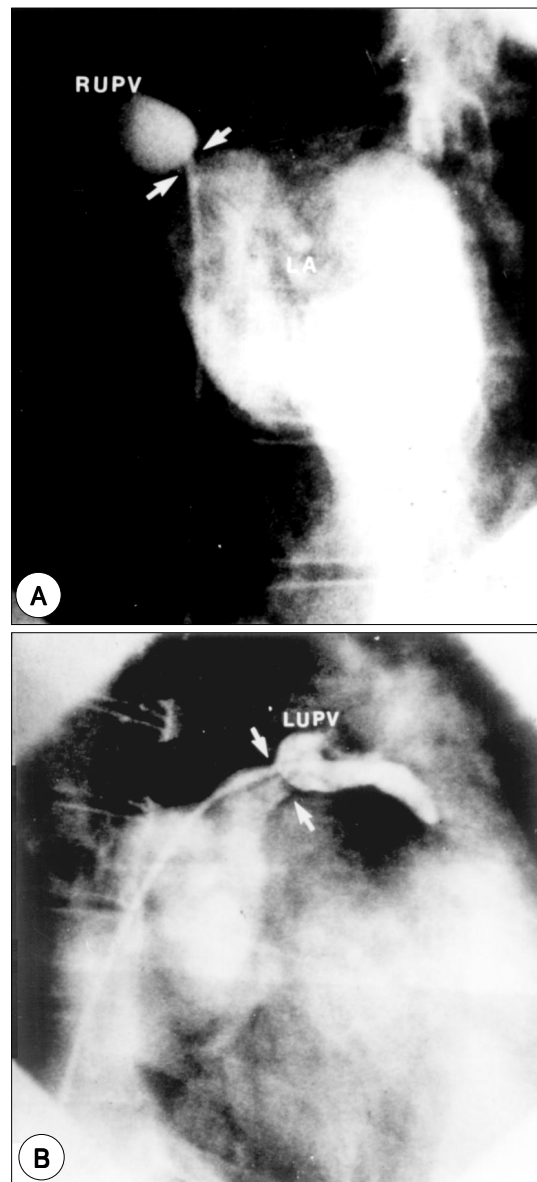
(HP Sonos 1000, palo Alto, Carlifornia, USA) 5 MHz

2

venoatrial junction (stenotic me -  
mbrane)

(Fig. 2A).

mosaic



**Fig. 5.** Selective angiogram of right upper pulmonary vein (A) and left upper pulmonary vein (B) demonstrating stenosis at the venoatrial junction.

(pulmonary venous inflow)

(Fig. 2B)

17 mmHg, 27 mmHg  
cm venoatrial junction 1  
(stenotic membrane)

10.4 mmHg, 19.5 mmHg 가 <sup>1)2)</sup> stenotic membrane <sup>1-4)</sup> 심도자 검사 및 심혈관조영술 소견 7F balloon - tipped double lumen catheter <sup>2)3)</sup> pull - back pressure tracing <sup>2)5)</sup> X - Fig. 4 20 mmHg, 12.5 mmHg 가 <sup>4)</sup> <sup>1)</sup> atresia가 mmHg, 17 mmHg 가 X - 가 Fig. 5 routine (membranoug tis - veno - atrial junc - tion) 수술 소견 2 perimembrane type high velocity (continuous turbulent flow) Color Doppler atrial junction veno - color Doppler 가 mosaic color Doppler eening routine scr - (turbulent continuous flow) transducer 가 고 안 가

요약

28 2

perimembranous type

1

color Doppler

Doppler

high velocity

중심 단어 :

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